Congestive Right Heart Failure Secondary to Pulmonic Stenosis in a Dog

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Signalment: A 5-years-old female Fox Terrier was evaluated for abdominal distension for 10 days. This patient was medicated with PDS and furosemide in local animal hospital for 7 days.

Results: Ascultation revealed systolic murmur. There was only hyperglycemia on the blood profiles. Radiography showed generalized enlargement of the heart and main pulmonary artery, diminished size of the pulmonary vasculature and loss of serosal detail. Echocardiography described right atrial dilation, right ventricular concentric hypertrophy, poststenotic dilation and flattening of the interventricular septum. Color flow Doppler echocardiography showed the mosaic pattern associated with turbulence and high velocity at the level of the pulmonary valve with valvular obstruction. Continuous wave Doppler examination, a tricuspid regurgitant jet velocity was identified 4.4cm/s and pulmonary artery flow was 265 cm/s (normal pulmonary artery flow is typically less than 130cm/s). For such medical imaging results, we gave a diagnosis of pulmonic stenosis.

Clinical relevance: Echocardiography is the technique most commonly used to confirm a diagnosis of pulmonic stenosis. Echocardiographic imaging of this case gen up about the characteristic imaging of pulmonic stenosis

Key words: pulmonic stenosis, echocardiography, pulmonic valve

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